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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-397  
H. R. 10112

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## Index and summary of H. R. 10112

Jan. 13, 1958	Rep. Forand introduced H. R. 9910 which was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Jan. 20, 1958	Rep. Forand introduced H. R. 10112 which was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Mar. 18, 1958	House committee ordered H. R. 10112 reported.
Mar. 25, 1958	House committee reported H. R. 10112 without amendment. H. Report No. 1554. Print of bill and report.
Mar. 28, 1958	House passed H. R. 10112 without amendment.
Mar. 31, 1958	H. R. 10112 was referred to the Senate Finance Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Apr. 28, 1958	Senate committee reported H. R. 10112 without amendment. S. Report No. 1486. Print of bill and report.
May 1, 1958	Senate passed H. R. 10112 without amendment.
May 9, 1958	Approved: Public Law 85-397.



DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-397

FREE IMPORTATION OF GUAR SEED. Amends Public Law 1001,  
84th Congress, so as to make permanent the existing  
privilege of free importation of guar seed.









85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 9910

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 13, 1958

Mr. FORAND introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

---

## A BILL

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*

2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       That section 201 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by

4       adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

5       “PAR. 1819. Guar seed.”

I

85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

H. R. 9910

## A BILL

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar  
seed on the free list.

By Mr. FORAND

JANUARY 13, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means





85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 10112

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 20, 1958

Mr. FORAND introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

---

## A BILL

To make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of guar seed.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to amend  
4       the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list",  
5       approved August 6, 1956 (Public Law 1001, Eighty-fourth  
6       Congress; 70 Stat. 1066), is amended by striking out "and  
7       prior to the expiration of two years after such date".

85TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

H. R. 10112

## A BILL

To make permanent the existing privilege of  
free importation of guar seed.

By Mr. FORAND

JANUARY 20, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 19, 1958  
For actions of March 18, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 43

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated bill to extend Public Law 480. House committee reported measures to: Freeze acreage allotments and price supports. Rep. McCormack said this measure will be considered Mar. 20 or 21st. Extend special dairy donation program.

## SENATE

1. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Began debate on S. 3420, to extend Public Law 480. (pp. 4089, 4113-38). Pending at recess was an amendment by Sen. Aiken, for himself and Sen. Martin, Iowa, to strike out sections 5 and 6 of the bill. Section 5 provides for an expanded barter program of up to \$500 million for disposal of surplus agricultural commodities. Section 6 permits the duty-free entry of nonstrategic materials, in addition to strategic materials, acquired by CCC through barter. This amendment was debated (pp. 4131-38).  
Sen. Martin submitted amendments intended to be proposed to this bill, S. 3420. p. 4089

2. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Proxmire criticized the President of the American Farm Bureau Federation for opposing the measure to freeze price supports and acreage allotments at 1957 levels, and inserted two letters from Wisc. Farm Bureau members opposing a reduction in dairy price supports. pp. 4086-87

3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11085, the Treasury-Post Office Departments' appropriation bill for 1959 (S. Rept. 1401) (p. 4088). The bill had been ordered reported earlier (p. D223).
4. CHICORY IMPORTS. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5005, to suspend for 2 years the duty on crude chicory (S. Rept. 1395). p. 4088
5. RECLAMATION. Agreed to a House amendment, and with a further Senate amendment, to S. 2120, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct and maintain the lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Tex., Mercedes division. pp. 4112-13
6. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. Sen. Carlson inserted a local soil conservation district resolution recommending that assistance for detention or flood control dams under the ACP program be increased to at least 80 percent or more of the cost of construction. p. 4091
7. STATEHOOD. Sen. Church inserted a newspaper editorial urging the House Rules Committee to report a resolution for consideration of legislation authorizing statehood for Alaska. p. 4090
8. ROADS. Sen. Neuberger inserted a newspaper editorial favoring legislation to regulate the use of billboards along the new interstate highway system. pp. 4090-91
9. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Smith, N. J., inserted an article and a newspaper editorial favoring continued aid to India. pp. 4091-93
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson stated that S. 3420, to extend Public Law 480, will be disposed of before consideration of S. 1356, to transfer certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC. p. 4087

HOUSE

11. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. J. Res. 162, to prohibit reductions in price supports or acreage allotments below 1957 levels (H. Rept. 1508) (p. 4170). Rep. McCormack stated that if a rule were reported the measure would be brought up Thurs. or Fri., Mar. 20 or 21 (pp. 4147-8).
12. DAIRY. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11178, to extend for two years the school milk, brucellosis, and dairy donation (for armed forces, etc.) programs (H. Rept. 1511). p. 4170
13. TARIFFS. The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported H. R. 10112, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of guar seed. p. D227  
The Ways and Means Committee ordered reported H. R. 11407, to extend for 2 years the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. p. D227
14. FORESTS. Rep. Miller, Calif., requested consideration of S. 3262, to authorize Federal grants to construct Olympic facilities for the 1960 winter games on Forest Service land, but Rep. Taber objected. The Speaker stated that he would recognize Rep. Miller Wed., Mar. 19, to move to suspend the rules to consider this bill. p. 4158







March 25, 1958

House

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. Agreed to a resolution to waive all points of order during the consideration of this bill, H. R. 11574. This resolution makes in order provisions (included in the bill as reported) that Congress must appropriate money for civil service retirement annuity increases before the increase takes effect and that the lease-purchase program be discontinued. pp. 4724-5

The bill includes items for CSC, FCDA, FPC, FTC, GAO, GSA, ICC, NSF, and VA.

Following are excerpts from the committee report:

Civil service retirement and disability fund:

"The \$589,000,000 included in the bill for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund implements the will of Congress as expressed in section 17 (e) of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended. That section provides:

"The Commission shall submit estimates of the appropriations necessary to finance the fund on a normal cost plus interest basis and to continue this Act in full force and effect."

"The Civil Service Commission submitted a request to the Bureau of the Budget for \$589,577,000 as required by law. However, it is not included in the Budget request to the Congress. For the last five years there has been only one budget request for this purpose.

"The insolvency of the fund, since June 30, 1953, has increased from \$9.9 billion to \$18.065 billion due to the failure of the Government to make its contributions. The \$589,000,000 in the bill is necessary to make the fund self-sustaining in 1959.

"The Committee has also included language to require that before any increase in annuity benefits or any new annuity benefits are paid there must first be an appropriation made to the retirement fund to cover the increased costs of such benefits to prevent an immediate increase in the unfunded accrued liability of the fund."

Buildings:

"The \$177,255,000 the Committee has included for financing construction of 66 public buildings projects by direct appropriation includes all the buildings projects which were proposed for construction in the budget estimates under the lease-purchase program except four proposed for the District of Columbia, and two others. All projects have been approved by the Public Works Committees. The four District of Columbia projects are deferred because the Committee is definitely of the opinion a public buildings construction program should be initiated in other parts of the United States where extensive unemployment exists before huge projects begin in the District of Columbia. However, the planning on such projects may proceed as funds are provided in the bill to continue developing plans and specification for all approved projects. ...

"The Committee believes that the decision of Congress not to renew the lease-purchase program last year was an affirmative decision to terminate the program. It has been over 3½ years since the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 was enacted, and only one building has been built.

"The Committee requested the General Accounting Office to prepare an analysis of the comparable costs of constructing buildings by direct appropriation and lease-purchase. The study indicates that it costs at least \$1.64 under lease-purchase to buy the same amount of building as \$1.00 does by direct appropriation.

"The Committee has deleted the budget language for moving and rental costs for agencies to be displaced by new construction. This sites and planning item is intended specifically for acquiring sites and preparing plans. All necessary moving and other related costs should be financed by the Public Buildings Service."



Civil defense:

"The Committee points out that at the time Congress acts on the annual appropriation bill of any agency it does so with the basic assumption that the funds provided are for the full year cost of all personnel and other programs contemplated for the ensuing fiscal year and does not expect any agency to return to Congress the following year with a request for funds to annualize the costs of personnel or programs.

"The Committee suggests other agencies absorb the cost as Agriculture has done, but has provided \$250,000 to FCDA for allocation to an agency where this is impossible and the function to be performed is absolutely essential."

Purchasing:

"It is alleged that the General Services Administration has to wait at least 45 days for some agencies to pay their bills. The Committee has requested the Bureau of the Budget to urge all agencies to pay bills on time since they have the money available and thereby save appropriating the \$15,000,000 requested for additional capital."

15. LABOR - HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment, this bill, H. R. 11645 (p. 4746). The House agreed to consider the bill Thurs., Mar. 27 (p. 4686).
16. IMPORTS. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10112, to make permanent the existing privileges of free importation of guar seed. (H. Rept. 1554). p. 4746  
The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11407, to extend for 2 years the law allowing free importation of personal and household goods brought into the U. S. under Government orders (H. Rept. 1556) p. 4746
17. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Rep. Sikes stated that lower prices were the major remedy for the current recession. pp. 4686-7  
Rep. Alger contended that "By any normal standard our business and economic activities remain at a prosperous level." p. 4687
18. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Passman discussed and opposed the foreign aid program, with comments by Reps. Bailey, Rhodes (Ariz.), Frelinghuysen, Gross, Williams (Miss.), Herlong, Younger, Gary, O'Konski, Meade, and Byrd. pp. 4727-34

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. LANDS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Neuberger inserting various telegrams requesting Senators to oppose S. 3051, to provide for termination of Federal supervision over Klamath Indian lands. p. A2770
20. TEXTILES. Various insertions discussing problems of the textile industry which have resulted from imports. pp. A2772-3, A2781-2, A2822
21. LIVESTOCK. Extension of remarks of Rep. Allen inserting an editorial, "Livestock Prices For Top Animals Soar To Records." pp. A2774-5  
Rep. Kilday inserted an editorial containing interesting historical data on the cattle industry in Texas. pp. A2820-1
22. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Reece inserting an editorial in support of the administration's farm program and stating, "of particular interest to me was the mention of the Agriculture Department's rural development program." p. A2775



## FREE IMPORTATION OF GUAR SEED

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MARCH 25, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. MILLS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 10112]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10112) to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of guar seed, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of H. R. 10112 is to make permanent the existing temporary duty-free treatment of guar seed (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*).

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

Your committee's bill would make permanent the existing temporary duty-free treatment of guar seed. Public Law 1001, 84th Congress, placed guar seed on the free list for a period of 2 years, ending August 6, 1958. Guar seed was not mentioned by name in the Tariff Act of 1930, but was classified for duty purposes under the provision in paragraph 763 of that act for "all other grass and forage crop seeds not specially provided for." Guar seed was originally dutiable under the foregoing provisions at a rate of 2 cents per pound. Pursuant to a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the rate of duty on guar seed was reduced to 1 cent per pound, effective January 1, 1948. Following a further concession, the duty was reduced to 0.9 cent per pound, effective June 30, 1956, with a provision for further reduction to 0.8 cent per pound, effective June 30, 1958. The rate of 0.9 cent per pound was applicable to guar seed when Public Law 1001, 84th Congress, was enacted. Thus, under existing law, the duty-free

status of guar seed will terminate August 6, 1958, when such seed will become dutiable at 0.8 cent per pound.

Guar seed is a product of the guar plant, and is used to produce a gum which is utilized by the paper and textile industries, certain food and pharmaceutical industries, and other industries, including uranium mining. The food, mining, textile, and paper industries utilize guar seed because of its unique gel and plasticizing properties. The guar plant has been experimentally grown in the United States with little success in very limited quantities. The Department of Agriculture reported to your committee that for some years agricultural research scientists endeavored to promote the production of guar seed with little success and at the present level of prices there is "little incentive for the development of domestic production on a commercial scale regardless of the duty" while "at the same time, the duty adds substantially to the cost of the important product." Commercial imports of guar seed come principally from India and Pakistan. The United States Tariff Commission has advised your committee that imports for the first 10 months of 1957 amounted to approximately 2,200 tons.

The original bill which became Public Law 1001, 84th Congress, as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, would have placed guar seed permanently on the free list. However, an amendment was added by the United States Senate to provide for a temporary suspension of the duty for a period of 2 years. Your committee is again of the opinion that guar seed should be placed permanently on the free list because it is a product which is not produced in any quantity in the United States and because this action will be of assistance to those industries which must import the product for their use.

The Committee on Ways and Means received favorable reports on H. R. 10112 from the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, State, and Treasury, as well as an informative report from the United States Tariff Commission.

Your committee is unanimous in recommending enactment of this legislation.

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

#### THE FIRST SECTION OF THE ACT OF AUGUST 6, 1956

(Public Law 1001—84th Cong.)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 201 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Par. 1820. Guar seed (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*)."

The amendment made by this section shall apply only in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of enactment of this Act [and prior to the expiration of two years after such date].

Union Calendar No. 611

85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 10112

[Report No. 1554]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 20, 1958

Mr. FORAND introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

MARCH 25, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union  
and ordered to be printed

---

## A BILL

To make permanent the existing privilege of free importation  
of guar seed.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to amend  
4       the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list",  
5       approved August 6, 1956 (Public Law 1001, Eighty-fourth  
6       Congress; 70 Stat. 1066), is amended by striking out "and  
7       prior to the expiration of two years after such date".

85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**H. R. 10112**

[Report No. 1554]

# A BILL

To make permanent the existing privilege of  
free importation of guar seed.

By Mr. FORAND

JANUARY 20, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

MARCH 25, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 31, 1958  
For actions of March 28, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 51

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported agricultural appropriation bill.

## HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 11767 (H. Rept. 1584). p. 5088

Representatives of the Department agencies have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions on the estimates for the Department. Copies of the bill and committee report will be distributed directly to the agency budget offices, as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has been worked out with the Department agencies. The agencies will receive the material at the same time this office will receive it. The material will not be distributed from this office. In general, copies should be obtained from the agency budget offices rather than from this office.

At the end of this Digest are a summary comparison of the Committee actions with the 1959 estimates and with anticipated funds available in 1958, and excerpts from the committee report.

2. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959. The Appropriations Committee submitted a supplemental report on this bill, H. R. 10589 (H. Rept. 1332, Part 2). p. 5087

3. PURCHASING. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 588, to provide immediate appropriations to Government civilian agencies of up to 50% of the amounts set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1959 for the objects "Supplies and Materials" and "Equipment" in order to accelerate planned procurement programs (H. Rept. 1583). p. 5088
4. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment, 218 to 102, S. 3262, to authorize Federal grants to construct Olympic facilities for the 1960 winter games on Forest Service land. Rejected several amendments dealing with the role of the Armed Services in handling the games. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 5058-9, 5071-81
5. IMPORTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11407, to extend for two years the law allowing free importation of personal and household goods brought into the U. S. under Government orders. pp. 5052-3  
Passed without amendment H. R. 10112, to make permanent the existing privileges of free importation of guar seed. p. 5053
6. FLOOD CONTROL. Granted the House Conferees on S. 497, the Flood-Control Act of 1958, until midnight, Mar. 28, to file their report. Reps. McGregor, Martin and Fallon discussed the speed with which the committee acted. (p. 5057). The Daily Digest reported: "Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate and House-passed versions of S. 497, Flood Control Act of 1958." (p. D274).
7. ROADS. Disagreed with the Senate amendment to H. R. 9821, the road authorization bill, and appointed conferees. Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 27. p. 5056  
Rep. Curtis, Mass., criticized the increase in the Federal share of matched grants from 50 to 70% of the cost for the \$400 million additional for ABC roads. He stated that such "farm-to-market" roads as might be helped were of "predominantly local interest." p. 5082
8. RECIPROCAL TRADE. Reps. Bailey Hoffman, Kearns, Neal, Bennett (Mich.), and Dorn discussed various aspects of the foreign trade programs and policies of the U. S. pp. 5056, 5083-5.
9. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. Westland was elected a member of the Government Operations Committee. p. 5082
10. SOIL BANK. Received from this Department a report on the conservation reserve program of the Soil Bank for 1957. p. 5087
11. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. Received from the State Department the sixth report on the extent and disposition of U. S. contributions to international organizations for fiscal year 1957 (H. Doc. 360). p. 5087
12. RECLAMATION. Received a Mass. Legislature memorial urging Congress and the President to enact legislation expanding the use of artificial irrigation. p. 5089
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on Mon., Mar. 31, the House would consider H. J. Res. 588, to accelerate expenditures for planned procurement programs through advance purchases by Government agencies against eventual 1959 appropriations, to be followed by consideration of H. R. 10589, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1959, and S. 1740, to authorize payment from the Employees' Life Insurance Fund of expenses incurred by the CSC in assuming and maintaining the assets and liabilities of certain



of law permitting the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. The present duty-free period is scheduled to terminate June 30, 1958.

It will be recalled that this legislation has periodically been renewed by the Congress so as to permit persons in the service of the United States to bring articles covered under the legislation into the customs territory of the United States without the payment of any duty or tax imposed thereon or by reason of importation. The Committee on Ways and Means was informed that there are appropriate safeguards provided so as to prevent abuse of the privilege.

The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in urging the favorable consideration of this legislation.

#### FREE IMPORTATION OF GUAR SEED

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 10112) to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of guar seed.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the first section of the act entitled "An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list," approved August 6, 1956 (Public Law 1001, 84th Cong.; 70 Stat. 1066), is amended by striking out "and prior to the expiration of 2 years after such date."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H. R. 10112 is to make permanent the existing temporary duty-free treatment of guar seed.

Guar seed is a product of the guar plant, and is used to produce a gum which is utilized by the paper and textile industries, certain food and pharmaceutical industries, and other industries, including uranium mining. The guar plant has been experimentally grown in the United States with little success in very limited quantities. Commercial imports of guar seed come principally from India and Pakistan. The United States Tariff Commission has advised your committee that imports for the first 10 months of 1957 amounted to approximately 2,200 tons.

H. R. 10112 would make permanent the existing temporary duty-free treatment of guar seed. Public Law 1001, 84th Congress, placed guar seed on the free list for a period of 2 years, ending August 6, 1958. Guar seed was not mentioned by name in the Tariff Act of 1930, but was classified for duty purposes under the provision in paragraph 763 of that act for "all other grass and forage crop seeds not specially provided for." Guar seed was originally dutiable under the foregoing provisions at a rate of 2 cents per pound. Under existing law, the duty-free status of guar seed will

terminate August 6, 1958, when such seed will become dutiable at 0.8 cent per pound, pursuant to concessions granted in the general agreement.

Favorable reports on H. R. 10112 were received from the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, State, and Treasury. The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in recommending enactment of this legislation.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, this legislation would make permanent the present temporary duty-free treatment of guar seed. It will be recalled that during the 84th Congress legislation was enacted that placed guar seed on the free list for a 2-year period that ends August 6, 1958. Guar seed is used in the production of a gum which is of importance to American industry including the paper and textile industries as well as food and pharmaceutical industries.

In acting favorably on this legislation the Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous and received favorable reports from the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, State, and Treasury.

[Mr. FORAND'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON CERTAIN ALUMINA AND BAUXITE

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9917) to continue the temporary suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That no duty shall be imposed upon—

(1) Alumina, when imported for use in producing aluminum, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

(2) Bauxite, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition in any manner.

(3) Calcined bauxite.

SEC. 2. This act shall apply only with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after July 15, 1958, and before July 16, 1960.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, as pointed out in the committee report, H. R. 9917 would continue for a period of two additional years, until July 16, 1960, the suspension of import duties on crude bauxite, the raw material used chiefly in the production of alumina; on alumina, the semiraw material used primarily in the manufacture of aluminum; and on calcined bauxite, the raw material used chiefly in the making of refractories and artificial abrasives.

The production of aluminum involves two main operations: the production of alumina from the crude ore—almost entirely bauxite—and the production of aluminum metal from alumina. A large part of the domestic production of

aluminum in recent years has been derived from imported aluminum-bearing material, and the Committee on Ways and Means was advised that this will doubtless continue to be the case in future years. The aluminum-bearing material has so far been imported almost entirely in the form of bauxite.

The Committee on Ways and Means was advised that domestic requirements for crude bauxite have increased rapidly in recent years, since domestic use of primary aluminum has risen to record levels in recent years in response to needs of the defense program and the rapid rise in the level of demand for aluminum in both new as well as long-established uses in the building, construction, transportation, and electrical industries and in numerous other applications.

Jamaica has been the principal source of United States imports of crude bauxite in recent years, along with Surinam, British Guinea, and Haiti.

As may be recalled, Public Law 725, 84th Congress, approved July 16, 1956, suspended the duty on alumina for a 2-year period beginning July 17, 1956, when imported for use in producing aluminum. H. R. 9917 would extend this period of suspension of duty until July 16, 1960.

As may be further recalled, Public Law 499, 83d Congress, approved July 15, 1954, suspended the duty on crude bauxite without regard to its use after importation and upon calcined bauxite when imported for use in the manufacture of refractories until July 16, 1956. Public Law 724 of the 84th Congress, approved July 16, 1956, extended the suspension of duties on both crude bauxite and calcined bauxite for a period of 2 years without regard to their use after importation. H. R. 9917 provides for the further suspension of the duties on crude bauxite and calcined bauxite for a period of 2 years, and, in effect, would consolidate the provisions of Public Laws 724 and 725 of the 84th Congress and extend for 2 years the periods of suspension provided for therein.

The Committee on Ways and Means received favorable reports on the legislation from the Departments of State, Treasury, Defense, Interior, Commerce, and Labor, as well as favorable reports from the Office of Defense Mobilization and the General Services Administration.

The committee was unanimous in urging enactment of this legislation.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 9917 would continue for a period of 2 years until June 16, 1960, the present duty suspension applicable to certain alumina, crude bauxite, and the calcined bauxite.

At the time of considering this legislation the Committee on Ways and Means received favorable reports from Departments of State, Treasury, Defense, and Labor. In addition favorable reports were received from the Office of Defense Mobilization and the General Services Administration. The Secretary of Commerce in supporting the favorable consideration of this legislation indicated that the continuation of the import duty suspension is expected to result in lower



prices for the products which are manufactured from the articles under consideration with a consequent saving to the American consumer. The products on which the duty is suspended under this legislation are of importance to domestic industries such as the aluminum, steel, and chemical industries. The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in favorably reporting this legislation.

[Mr. KING'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### THE CALIFORNIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 556) to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the California International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition, Los Angeles, Calif., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That any article which is imported from a foreign country for the purpose of exhibition at the California International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition (hereinafter in this joint resolution referred to as the "exposition") to be held at Los Angeles, Calif., from April 1 to April 12, 1959, inclusive, by the Sixth Agricultural District, agency of the State of California, or for the use in constructing, installing, or maintaining foreign exhibits at the exposition, upon which article there is a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted without payment of such tariff or customs duty or any fees or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful at any time during or within 3 months after the close of the exposition to sell within the area of the exposition any articles provided for in this joint resolution, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. All such articles, when withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling or exposure, the duties, if payable, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal from entry under this joint resolution for consumption or entry under the general tariff law.

SEC. 3. Imported articles provided for in this joint resolution shall not be subject to any marking requirements of the general tariff laws, except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, in which case they shall not be released from customs custody until properly marked, but no additional duties shall be assessed because such articles were not sufficiently marked when imported into the United States.

SEC. 4. At any time during or within 3 months after the close of the exposition, any

article entered under this joint resolution may be abandoned to the United States or destroyed under customs supervision, whereupon any duties on such articles shall be remitted.

SEC. 5. Articles which have been admitted without payment of duty for exhibition under any tariff law and which have remained in continuous customs custody or under a customs exhibition bond and imported articles in bonded warehouses under the general tariff law may be accorded the privilege of transfer to and entry for exhibition at the exposition, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 6. The California International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition shall be deemed, for customs purposes only, to be the sole consignee of all merchandise imported under this joint resolution. The actual and necessary customs charges for labor, services, and other expenses in connection with the entry, examination, appraisement, release, or custody, together with the necessary charges for salaries of customs officers and employees in connection with the supervision, custody of, and accounting for articles imported under this joint resolution, shall be reimbursed by the California International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition, to the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Receipts from such reimbursement shall be deposited as refunds to the appropriation from which paid, in the manner provided for in section 524 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. 1524).

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9 strike out "the."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of House Joint Resolution 556 is to permit the entry, free of duty, of articles imported for exhibition at the California Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition to be held at Los Angeles, Calif., in April 1959.

This bill is similar to previous legislation enacted by the Congress in connection with various international exhibitions, expositions, and fairs held in the United States. The California Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition is to be held at Los Angeles, Calif., from April 1 to 12, 1959, inclusive, by the Sixth Agricultural District, agency of the State of California.

House Joint Resolution 556 provides that the imported articles shall not be subject to marking requirements of the general tariff laws except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States. Articles admitted may be lawfully sold at any time during or within 3 months after the close of the exposition, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in urging the enactment of this legislation.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation is to provide for the tax free importation of articles to use for exhibition purposes at the Califor-

nia International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition to be held April 1 to 12, 1959, in Los Angeles, Calif. This legislation is similar to other trade fair bills and contains the necessary safeguards to prevent abuse. The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in acting favorably on House Joint Resolution 556 and it is my view that the House will act appropriately in favoring its enactment.

[Mr. McDONOUGH'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR EXHIBITION AT KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 11019) to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Kentucky State Fair, to be held at Louisville, Ky., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That any article which is imported from a foreign country for the purpose of exhibition at the Kentucky State Fair (hereinafter in this act referred to as the "fair") to be held at the Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center, Louisville, Ky., from September 4 to 13, 1958, inclusive, by the Kentucky State Fair, a corporation, or for use in constructing, installing, or maintaining foreign exhibits at the fair, upon which article there is a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted without payment of such tariff or customs duty or any fees or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful at any time during or within 3 months after the close of the fair to sell within the area of the fair articles provided for in this act, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. All such articles, when withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling or exposure, the duties, if payable, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal from entry under this act for consumption or entry under the general tariff law.

SEC. 3. Imported articles provided for in this act shall not be subject to any marking requirements of the general tariff laws, except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, in which case they shall not be released from customs custody until properly marked, but no additional duty shall be assessed because such articles were not sufficiently marked when imported into the United States.

SEC. 4. At any time during or within 3 months after the close of the fair, any article entered under this act may be abandoned to the United States or destroyed under customs supervision, whereupon any duties on such articles shall be remitted.

SEC. 5. Articles which have been admitted without payment of duty or exhibition under







85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 10112

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 31, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

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## AN ACT

To make permanent the existing privilege of free importation  
of guar seed.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to amend  
4       the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list",  
5       approved August 6, 1956 (Public Law 1001, Eighty-fourth  
6       Congress; 70 Stat. 1066), is amended by striking out "and  
7       prior to the expiration of two years after such date".

Passed the House of Representatives March 28, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*

85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

H. R. 10112

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## AN ACT

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To make permanent the existing privilege of  
free importation of guar seed.

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MARCH 31, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 29, 1958  
For actions of April 28, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 66

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill. Senate committee reported area redevelopment bill. Sen. Proxmire favored combining farm freeze measure with wool bill. House committee reported classified employee pay bill.

## SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10746, the Interior Department appropriation bill for fiscal year 1959, which includes Forest Service items (S. Rept. 1479) (p. 6694).  
At the end of this Digest is a table showing the Forest Service items and excerpts from the committee report.
2. WOOL. Sen. Proxmire submitted amendments to S. 2861 (to extend the Wool Act for four years additional) which would add the provisions of the farm price support and acreage allotment freeze measure to the bill. pp. 6696-7  
The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2151, to suspend the import duties on certain coarse wool for three years (S. Rept. 1490). p. 6694
3. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 3683, an area redevelopment bill (S. Rept. 1494). Sen. Douglas inserted his statement describing the bill. pp. 6783-4

4. GUAR SEED. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10112, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of guar seed (S. Rept. 1486). p. 6694
5. FORESTRY RESEARCH. The names of Sens. Allott, Mansfield, Murray, and Proxmire were added as cosponsors to S. 3709 to authorize an increased program of research on forestry and forest products. p. 6697
6. COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION. Sen. Wiley inserted a letter from the Wisc. Council of Farmer Cooperatives urging him to support the bills to provide for a Country Life Commission in order to focus attention on the problems of American agriculture. p. 6707
7. TOBACCO. Sen. Neuberger criticized "misleading" cigarette advertising and inserted an article on research regarding effects of tobacco use, etc. pp. 6705-6
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Mansfield introduced and discussed amendments to S. 3318, the mutual security authorization bill for 1958, to prevent U. S. personnel from accepting pay or other compensation from national or international organizations in addition to U. S. pay. pp. 6703-5  
Sen. Humphrey inserted four editorials commending Sen. Monroney's proposal to establish an International Development Ass'n. pp. 6719-20
9. SECURITY. The Judiciary Committee submitted its "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957." (S. Rept. 1477). p. 6694
10. WATERSHED PROJECT. Sen. Thye inserted letters and resolutions urging Government assistance in conservation and flood control work on the Thief River watershed, Minn. pp. 6693-4
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that later in the week the Senate would act on the Interior Department appropriation bill. He also indicated the calendar would be called on May 1 or 2. pp. 6692-3

#### HOUSE

12. VIRGIN ISLANDS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 5643, to extend the charter of the Virgin Islands Corporation to June 30, 1960. The "Daily Digest" states that a clean bill is to be reported. p. D358
13. PAY RAISE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 734, to provide pay increases for classified employees (H. Rept. 1660). p. 6690
14. TEXTILES. Rep. Coffin urged that a study and investigation be made of the textile industry of the U. S. in order to determine the type of aid that should be given the industry. pp. 6668-69
15. FLOOD CONTROL. Reps. McFall and Baldwin urged an increase in appropriations for flood control projects, and Rep. McFall inserted the report of a Public Works subcommittee of an inspection of flood damage in northern and central Calif. recently. pp. 6677-79
16. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Curtis, Mo., spoke on the importance of transportation in the national economy, and urged that the "National Museum of Transportation



## FREE IMPORTATION OF GUAR SEED

APRIL 28, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 10112]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10112) to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of guar seed, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of H. R. 10112 is to make permanent the existing temporary duty-free treatment of guar seed (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*).

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

The bill would make permanent the existing temporary duty-free treatment of guar seed. Public Law 1001, 84th Congress, placed guar seed on the free list for a period of 2 years, ending August 6, 1958. Guar seed was not mentioned by name in the Tariff Act of 1930, but was classified for duty purposes under the provision in paragraph 763 of that act for "all other grass and forage crop seeds not specially provided for." Guar seed was originally dutiable under the foregoing provisions at a rate of 2 cents per pound. Pursuant to a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the rate of duty on guar seed was reduced to 1 cent per pound, effective January 1, 1948. Following a further concession, the duty was reduced to 0.9 cent per pound, effective June 30, 1956, with a provision for further reduction to 0.8 cent per pound, effective June 30, 1958. The rate of 0.9 cent per pound was applicable to guar seed when Public Law 1001, 84th Congress, was enacted. Thus, under existing law, the duty-free status of guar seed will terminate August 6, 1958, when such seed will become dutiable at 0.8 cent per pound.

Guar seed is a product of the guar plant, and is used to produce a gum which is utilized by the paper and textile industries, certain

food and pharmaceutical industries, and other industries, including uranium mining. The food, mining, textile, and paper industries utilize guar seed because of its unique gel and plasticizing properties. The guar plant has been experimentally grown in the United States with little success in very limited quantities. The Department of Agriculture reported to your committee that for some years agricultural research scientists endeavored to promote the production of guar seed with little success and at the present level of prices there is "little incentive for the development of domestic production on a commercial scale regardless of the duty" while "at the same time, the duty adds substantially to the cost of the important product." Commercial imports of guar seed come principally from India and Pakistan. The United States Tariff Commission has advised that imports for the first 10 months of 1957 amounted to approximately 2,200 tons.

The original bill which became Public Law 1001, 84th Congress, as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, would have placed guar seed permanently on the free list. However, an amendment was added by the United States Senate to provide for a temporary suspension of the duty for a period of 2 years. Your committee is again of the opinion that guar seed should be placed permanently on the free list because it is a product which is not produced in any quantity in the United States and because this action will be of assistance to those industries which must import the product for their use.

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

#### THE FIRST SECTION OF THE ACT OF AUGUST 6, 1956

(Public Law 1001—84th Cong.)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 201 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Par. 1820. Guar seed (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*)."

The amendment made by this section shall apply only in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of enactment of this Act [and prior to the expiration of two years after such date].



Calendar No. 1513

85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 10112

[Report No. 1486]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 31, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

APRIL 28, 1958

Reported by Mr. BYRD, without amendment

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## AN ACT

To make permanent the existing privilege of free importation  
of guar seed.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to amend  
4       the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list",  
5       approved August 6, 1956 (Public Law 1001, Eighty-fourth  
6       Congress; 70 Stat. 1066), is amended by striking out "and  
7       prior to the expiration of two years after such date".

Passed the House of Representatives March 28, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*

[Report No. 1486]

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**AN ACT**

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To make permanent the existing privilege of  
free importation of guar seed.

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MARCH 31, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

APRIL 28, 1958

Reported without amendment







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Brown, Mo., introduced and discussed self-help dairy stabilization bill. Rep. Reuss introduced and discussed bill to provide direct payments to dairy farmers. Rep. Hill inserted Secretary's testimony on dairy stabilization bills.

## HOUSE

1. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Bailey inserted an article by Professor David Clark discussing extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, "The Coming Controversy in Congress Over the Extension of the Trade Agreements Act and the Approval of the United States Membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation - With a Background Review." pp. 7117-20  
Rep. Byrd urged that U. S. foreign aid and trade programs be "approached in a more realistic manner." pp. 7121-22
2. UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 12065, to extend unemployment compensation to individuals who have exhausted their benefits. pp. 7069-7111
3. TEXTILE IMPORTS. Rep. Rogers, Mass., urged greater restrictions on the importation of cotton velveteens from Japan. p. 7120
4. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Patman inserted correspondence between himself and Gov. Almond of Va., discussing the merits of establishing a system of small business capital banks, and the statement of Gov. Roberts of R. I. favoring such banks. pp. 7123-24

5. COPYRIGHTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8419, to provide a legal remedy for owners of copyrights against infringements by the U. S. Government (H. Rept. 1682). p. 7125
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the Consent Calendar will be called Mon., May 5, the Private Calendar on Tues., and bills on Alaska statehood and extension of the Export-Import Bank may be considered next week. pp. 7112-13
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 5. p. 7125

SENATE

8. IMPORTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 10112, to make permanent the existing privileges of free importation of guar seed. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 7038  
Passed without amendment H. R. 11407, to extend for two years the law allowing free importation of personal and household goods brought into the United States under Government orders. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 7038  
At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 666, to increase the duty on imported wheat treated with poisonous substances which is unfit for human consumption. p. 7029  
Passed as reported H. R. 2151, to suspend for 3 years the import duties on certain coarse wools. p. 7038
9. WOOL PRICE SUPPORTS. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 2861, to extend for 4 years additional the National Wool Act of 1954. p. 7033
10. WILDLIFE. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 2617, to authorize the purchase of wetlands and small areas for migratory bird sanctuaries. p. 7031
11. PERSONNEL. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H. R. 4640, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit persons transferring to Non-Act positions to retain voluntary contribution accounts. p. 7031  
At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 3195, to authorize certain retired personnel of the U. S. Government to accept and wear decorations, presents, and other gifts from certain foreign countries. p. 7031
12. PACKERS. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 1356, to transfer certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act from this Department to FTC. p. 7033
13. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 3683, to provide for area redevelopment program. p. 7039
14. RECLAMATION. At the request of Sen. Hruska and Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. Res. 299, to accelerate construction of various reclamation projects in 17 Western States. p. 7041
15. TEXTILES. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. Res. 287, to authorize a study of the textile industry (p. 7035). This measure later was made the Senate's unfinished business (p. 7042).



## MEMBERSHIP RIGHTS

SEC. 6. (a) Any person who has been awarded the Medal of Honor is eligible for membership in the society.

(b) Honorary memberships shall not be granted.

(c) Each member of the corporation shall have the right to one vote either in person or by proxy on each matter submitted to a vote at all meetings of the members of the corporation.

## GOVERNING BODY; COMPOSITION; TENURE

SEC. 7. (a) The governing body of the corporation is its board of directors which during the year 1958 will comprise the following: President, David M. Shoup; executive vice president, Joel T. Boone; secretary-treasurer, Samuel I. Parker; first regional vice president, Nicholas Onisko; second regional vice president, Luther Skaggs; third regional vice president, Rufus G. Herring; fourth regional vice president, Nathan Gordon; fifth regional vice president, Joseph J. McCarthy; sixth regional vice president, Pierpont M. Hamilton; who currently hold such offices in the Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States of America.

(b) Thereafter the board of directors of the corporation shall consist of such number (not less than nine), shall be elected in such manner (including the filling of vacancies) and shall serve their terms as may be prescribed in the bylaws of the corporation.

(c) The board of directors may exercise, or provide for the exercise of, the powers herein granted to the corporation, and each member of the board shall have one vote upon all matters determined, except that if the offices of secretary and treasurer are combined and are held by one person, he shall have only one vote as a member of the board of directors. The board shall meet at least annually. The president of the corporation shall act as chairman of the board.

## OFFICERS; POWERS; ELECTION; TENURE

SEC. 8. (a) The officers of the corporation shall consist of a president, executive vice president, secretary, treasurer, and six regional vice presidents as may be provided in the bylaws. The office of secretary may be combined with the office of treasurer and the combined offices may be held by one person.

(b) The officers shall have such powers consistent with this charter, as may be determined by the bylaws.

(c) The officers of the corporation shall be elected in such manner and have such terms and with such duties as may be prescribed in the bylaws of the corporation.

## DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME OR ASSETS TO MEMBERS; LOANS

SEC. 9. (a) No part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any member, officer, or director as such, or be distributed to any of them during the life of the corporation or upon its dissolution or final liquidation, nor shall any member or private individual be liable for the obligations of the corporation. Nothing in this section, however, shall be construed to prevent—

(1) the payment of bona fide expenses of officers of the corporation in amounts approved by the board of directors; or

(2) the payment of appropriate aid to persons to whom the Medal of Honor has been awarded, their widows or their children pursuant to the objects of the corporation.

(b) The corporation shall not make loans to its officers, directors, or employees. Any officer or director who votes for or assents to the making of a loan to an officer, director, or employee of the corporation and any officer who participates in the making of such loan shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the payment thereof.

## NONPOLITICAL NATURE OF CORPORATION

SEC. 10. The corporation and its officers and directors as such shall not contribute to or participate in, directly or indirectly, local or national political activity or in any manner attempt to influence legislation.

## LIABILITY FOR ACTS OF OFFICERS AND AGENTS

SEC. 11. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

## PROHIBITION AGAINST ISSUANCE OF STOCK OR ISSUANCE OF DIVIDENDS

SEC. 12. The corporation shall have no power to issue any shares of stock or declare or pay dividends.

## BOOKS AND RECORDS; INSPECTION

SEC. 13. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account. It shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its membership and of the board of directors or committees having authority under the board of directors. It shall also keep at its principal office a record giving the names and addresses of its members, directors, and officers. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member or his agent or attorney for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

## AUDIT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS; REPORT TO CONGRESS

SEC. 14. (a) The financial transactions of the corporation shall be audited annually by an independent certified accountant in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(b) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to the Congress not later than March 1 of each year. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification by the person or persons conducting the audit of statements of (1) assets and liabilities; (2) capital and surplus or deficit; (3) surplus or deficit analyses; (4) income and expenses; and (5) sources and application of funds. The report shall not be printed as a public document.

## USE OF ASSETS UPON DISSOLUTION OR LIQUIDATION

SEC. 15. Upon final dissolution or liquidation of the corporation and after discharge or satisfaction of all outstanding obligations and liabilities the remaining assets of the corporation may be distributed in accordance with the determination of the board of directors of the corporation and in compliance with the bylaws of the corporation and all Federal and State laws applicable thereto.

## TRANSFER OF ASSETS FROM PRIOR CORPORATION

SEC. 16. The corporation may acquire the assets of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States, Inc., a body corporate organized under the laws of the State of New York, upon discharge or satisfactorily providing for the payment and discharge of all of the liabilities of such State corporation and upon complying with all the laws of the State of New York applicable thereto.

## RESERVATION OF RIGHT TO AMEND OR REPEAL CHARTER

SEC. 17. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill to incorporate the Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States of America."

## TAKA MOTOKI

The bill (S. 2934) for the relief of Taka Motoki was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Taka Motoki, the fiancé of Clyde K. Crisler, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Taka Motoki is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Clyde K. Crisler and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Taka Motoki, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Taka Motoki, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Taka Motoki as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

## WAIVER OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE NATURALIZATION ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 553) to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act on behalf of certain aliens, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, on page 1, after line 10, to strike out:

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Nachum Pfeifenmacher may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act, under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That unless the beneficiary is entitled to care under the Dependents' Medical Care Act, a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Nachum Pfeifenmacher and Sheu Shei Lan may be issued visas and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act, under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of



Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That, unless the beneficiaries are entitled to care under the Dependents' Medical Care Act, a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited in each case as prescribed by section 213 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

#### FREE IMPORTATION OF ARTICLES FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 556) to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the California International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition, Los Angeles, Calif., be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### EXEMPTION FROM DUTY OF CERTAIN PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS

The bill (H. R. 1126) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, to exempt from duty pistols and revolvers not using fixed ammunition was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### RATE OF DUTY ON HARPSICORDS AND CLAVICHORDS

The bill (H. R. 5208) to amend paragraph 1541 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to provide that the rate of duty in effect with respect to harpsichords and clavichords shall be the same as the rate in effect with respect to pianos was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### FREE IMPORTATION OF RELIGIOUS VESTMENTS AND REGALIA

The bill (H. R. 7516) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to permit the importation free of duty of religious vestments and regalia presented without charge to a church or to certain religious, educational, or charitable organizations was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON CERTAIN ALUMINA AND BAUXITE

The bill (H. R. 9977) to continue the temporary suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### FREE IMPORTATION UNDER BOND FOR EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES TO BE REPAIRED

The bill (H. R. 9923) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit temporary free importation under bond for exportation of articles to be repaired, altered, or otherwise processed under certain conditions, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### FREE IMPORTATION OF GUAR SEED

The bill (H. R. 1011) to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of guar seed was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON CERTAIN LATHES

The bill (H. R. 10792) to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### FREE IMPORTATION OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

The bill (H. R. 11407) to extend for 2 years the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 358) to increase the monthly rate of pensions payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of the Spanish American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania withhold his objection?

Mr. CLARK. I am glad to do so.

Mr. FREAR. I did not understand who objected.

Mr. CLARK. It was the feeling of the calendar committee that inasmuch as the bill calls for an appropriation of \$12 million, it should not be handled on the call of the calendar, but should be taken up on motion at the proper time.

Mr. FREAR. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania think it will cost any less at that time than it would now?

Mr. CLARK. I anticipate that at that time other Senators who do not happen to be in the Chamber at the moment, and whose judgment may not agree with that of the calendar committee, will have an opportunity to be heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the objection renewed?

Mr. CLARK. Objection is renewed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. FREAR subsequently said: Mr. President, did the Chair announce that the bill would be passed over, or passed to the foot of the calendar?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As the Chair understood the request, it was that the bill be passed over, as not being proper business to transact on the call of the calendar.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the bill was passed over, and not passed to the foot of the calendar.

I invite the attention of my friend from Delaware to the fact that the majority leader stated earlier in the day that he hoped to be able to take the bill up on motion before the conclusion of today's business.

Mr. FREAR. Can the Senator from Pennsylvania give any assurance that that will be done?

Mr. CLARK. All I can do is to relay to my friend from Delaware the statement of the majority leader. I have implicit faith in the majority leader.

Mr. FREAR. If I did not have, I would be denying something that I would not be willing to deny.

#### SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN COARSE WOOL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2151) to suspend for 3 years the import duties on certain coarse wool, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance, with amendments, on page 2, line 5, after the word "the", to strike out "three year"; in line 7, after the word "act", to insert "and ending at the close of June 30, 1960"; and, after line 8, to insert:

SEC. 3. Section 101 (c) of the Customs Simplification Act of 1954 (Public Law 768, 83d Cong.) is amended by striking out "March 1, 1958" and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1969."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act to provide for the temporary suspension of the import duties on certain coarse wool, and to provide additional time for the Tariff Commission to review the customs tariff schedules."

#### FREE IMPORTATION OF AMORPHOUS GRAPHITE—BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2783) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, to provide for the free importation of amorphous graphite was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. FREAR subsequently said: Mr. President, returning for a moment to Calendar No. 1518, House bill 2783, which was passed over on objection by the Senator from Pennsylvania, I ask unanimous consent that instead of the bill being passed over, it be passed to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, the bill was passed over at the request of another Senator. I shall be glad to advise my friend from Delaware, off the floor, who that Senator is.

Mr. FREAR. The Senator from Delaware knows who that Senator is. The Senator from Delaware is trying to secure his presence in the Chamber. I do







Public Law 85-397  
85th Congress, H. R. 10112  
May 9, 1958

AN ACT

72 Stat., 107.

To make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of guar seed.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list", approved August 6, 1956 (Public Law 1001, Eighty-fourth Congress; 70 Stat. 1066), is amended by striking out "and prior to the expiration of two years after such date".

Guar seed.

19 USC 1201,  
par. 1820  
and note.

Approved May 9, 1958.

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